

Public Ledger

FIRST YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892.

ONE CENT.

OUR TRAMP ABOUT THE CITY.



KENTUCKY WEATHER REPORT.

What We May Expect Between This Time and To-morrow Evening.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1892.
Special to THE PUBLIC LEDGER.
Fair till Saturday night.
The above forecasts are made for a period of thirty-six hours, ending at 5 o'clock to-morrow evening.



THE FIRST BASE HIT.

The man at the bat stood up.
For the baseball season was ripe;
And he sighted the ball the pitcher sent in
And he hit it a terrible swipe.

And the ball went whizzing down
The field from that forceful whack,
And it bore its way through the shortstop's hands,
And knock'd him flat on his back.

And the crowd set up a howl,
And the players set up a shout,
And the pretty girl on the grand stand asked:
"Does that put the umpire out?"

PERSONAL MENTION.

James Evans is home from Athens, O. W. D. Hocker of New York is in the city visiting relatives.

Miss Ida B. Edmunds returned last evening from Cincinnati.

David Faulkner and Robert Dudley of Flemingsburg were in Maysville yesterday.

Mrs. R. B. Griffith of Indianapolis is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lane.

William Hicks of Cincinnati is visiting parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hicks, Forest avenue.

The Grand Jury reported four indictments yesterday.

MART JOHNSON, a citizen of Millersburg, has been apprehended by the revenue agents for dispensing liquors without Uncle Sam's permission.

MICHAEL'S Orchestra of Covington, enroute to Ironton, O., to play at an entertainment night before last, was caught by the landslide near Augusta, much to the disappointment of the up-river folks.

C. H. DYE eloped from Dayton, O., with Miss Jessie Staniland, and the couple married in Covington. Miss Staniland is the third daughter of Thomas Staniland, who put up the Soldiers' Monument in our cemetery. Mr. Dye is a prominent and well-to-do young Daytonian.

THE woods are full of 'em. Now comes another list of aspirants for the Senatorial seat soon to be vacated by Senator Poyntz. Among those mentioned are Hon. A. P. Gooding, Judge Emory Whitaker and Hon. G. S. Wall of Mason; Hon. T. B. Harrison, R. D. Wilson and Judge Garland of Lewis.

WE see many queer names for horses, but the latest to apply for fame as a monstrosity is that of a wild Westerner, which goes by the title of "He's a Seed." Having a record of 2:17, he is bound to be admitted to the books for registration with this wonderful appellation hanging to him. Two other names that will attract attention are "That's What" and "Wooloomooloo."

UNDER the Revisory Commission bill, which will no doubt be adopted by the General Assembly, the Railroad Commissioners, in addition to assessing railroads, will have to assess banks, turnpikes and all private corporations. All told, they will assess about \$125,000,000 of property, or about one-fourth that of the entire state. This will cut off \$30,000 to \$60,000 of the amount the County Assessors and "will" save that amount to the

THE COUNTY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

County Superintendent Blatterman Has Prepared Some Search Questions.

In order to direct what is termed written work among our District Schools into a channel that would be of some use and lead to some practical good, I prepared several series of questions, all within the scope of the school studies, but not necessarily to be answered from their textbooks, but requiring possibly more extended research. I had a two-fold object in view.

First—To arouse and to stimulate a spirit of inquiry and investigation in the scholars;

Second—To furnish me a test of their acquirement and progress.

Answers to these questions are required in writing from the scholars: each paper to be signed with the name and age, and accompanied by a written statement that the work was their own and that they had not received personal aid from any quarter. These conditions being fulfilled, the papers are mailed to address of Superintendent.

The responses have not been as numerous as I hoped, but more may yet arrive. I promised to make a roll of honor composed of those who answered my questions, and in order to do this I have made three grades.

First Grade—Those who have answered not less than ninety per cent.

Second Grade—Those who have answered not less than eighty-five per cent.

Third Grade—Those who have answered not less than seventy-five per cent.

The following schools have sent answers in proper form:

Mount Gilend—District No. 22.

First Grade—Nettie Stone, Lydia May Bradley.

Second Grade—Minnie Stone.

Camp Springs—District No. 45.

First Grade—Annie Yancey, Ella Yancey.

Second Grade—Lizzie Yancey, Mary Butcher, Mary Mattingly, Virgil Yancey.

Rectorville—District No. 52.

First Grade—Pearl Fletcher, Anna Stubblefield.

Second Grade—James Taylor, Arthur Pollitt.

Springdale—District No. 37.

First Grade—Clara Degman, Lullie Vawter, Stockton B. Tully, T. C. Brooke.

Second Grade—Charles Vawter, Sudie Trumbo.

West Liberty—District No. 12.

First Grade—Pinkie Robertson, Charles Talley, Vina Collins.

Third Grade—Frank Sparks.

Dover—District No. 2.

First Grade—Earnshaw McMillan, Anna F. Boyd, Clara D. Hanna, Maggie Metz, Hannah Howard.

Second Grade—Elgin Anderson.

Third Grade—B. E. Hanna, Walter Wilson, Flora Howard.

These papers have been carefully and strictly examined, and I will add, show in general, excellent scholarship.

I expect to keep up this exercise, although it is attended by much labor, as I have to prepare many copies of the questions in manuscript, but I anticipate good results and a more widespread interest. As soon as other papers are sent in they shall be examined and results made known.

G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Superintendent Public Schools.

THE C. and O. folks are widening the all West of Ashland and it looks like they were preparing to double track through that city.

MRS. MARGARET LITTLE, widow of Robert Little, was found dead in her bed at the home of her brother, James P. Louderback, near Augusta.

MR. and MRS. E. STANLEY LEE, two of Maysville's most estimable citizens have, as the readers of THE LEDGER will be pleased to learn, reconsidered their intention of moving to Charleston, W. Va., and will remain in this city.

In Cincinnati Miss Mary Greff, a girl of 19, took a chair and placed it over a hole in the sidewalk opposite her father's house where Western Union workmen were about to put a telegraph pole. She sat on the chair and held the fort till her father obtained an injunction.

THE President has appointed John A. Puryear to be Surveyor of Customs to the port of Pabucab. Puryear was at one time mentioned as a compromise candidate for the Paducah Postoffice during the Barnes-Houston contest. It's a small office and pays \$350 per year and fees.

ROBERT WHITNEY, suspected of setting fire to the Big Sandy Flour Mill at Catlettsburg, was arrested at Ceredo, W. Va., and taken to Catlettsburg to answer an indictment found by the Grand Jury charging him with arson. He will likely be tried at the present term of court. Whitney was the company's engineer until a short time ago, when he was discharged and made threats of burning the place.

A POTENT AGENCY FOR GOOD.

Judge Morton Makes a Few Allusions to Moore's Style of Journalism.

The Bourbon Circuit Court is in session, with Judge Jerry Morton presiding. He instructed the Grand Jury to find other indictments against C. C. Moore, the imprisoned editor of *The Bluegrass Blade*.

The Judge, after referring in a general way to the aims or purposes of Government in securing to the citizen the enjoyment of his life, property and his liberties, said in substance:

"It is now proper that I should refer to another great interest of the citizen, which has his right to security in his character or reputation, and his right to pursue his happiness in peace. I refer to this subject because recently a discussion of this subject in this community awakened some excitement. Recently a resident of an adjoining county was convicted in the County Court of the crime of criminal libel, and he is now in the jail of your county, submitting to the punishment imposed by a jury of his country. The history of this case presents an object-lesson to this people full of interest and benefit. The case was novel in this community. A citizen is punished for what he published in his paper. Under our system of government, gentlemen, the largest liberty is given the public press.

"The press is regarded as one of the most essential and potent agencies of society to maintain good government, and to correct and reform vices and abuses. But while the state encourages virtuous journalism, and gives to the public press the largest liberty, it has also the tenderest regard for the preservation of the good names of its citizens. It takes no delight in the humiliation, sorrow, shame or mortification of the citizens. Its highest aim is to secure a virtuous, cheerful, bright and joyous citizenship.

"And when the public press abandons its high purposes and turns upon the citizens and engages in a ruthlessly cruel and malicious effort to despoil reputation and bring upon the citizen, his kindred and friends, shame and sorrow, it becomes an engine of oppression. The law denounces such wrong as a crime, and all concerned in that wrong—that is all that aid, promote or abet it—criminals, subject to punishment, by fine or confinement in jail, either or both, at the discretion of the jury. I submit to you, gentlemen, why should a citizen be punished, if he is not to be punished when he wrongfully attempts to destroy reputation? Men have died to preserve their good name, and no virtuous citizen would surrender his good name for all else besides.

"The good people of this community who, believing themselves wronged by Charles Moore through the columns of his paper, and appealed to the law for the protection of their character and reputation, have done a great service to this people. They have appealed to the law for the redress of wrongs. In the county of Scott, in commenting to the jury upon this subject, I had occasion to say that certain citizens of Bourbon, who had assaulted and made the editor of the paper a prisoner, made a grave error in taking the law in their own hands, and by means of force undertaking to correct what they supposed a wrong. Such methods involve disorder, lawlessness, and in the end anarchy. All public wrongs must be adjusted through the agency of the law.

"As long as the Government under which we live can be endured, peace, safety and happiness are more securely attained by an appeal to the tribunals of the country for redress of wrongs than an appeal to physical force or violence. I trust the lesson of the case to which I have referred will not escape the people of this great commonwealth."

In addition to the list, published elsewhere, of probable Democratic candidates for Senator to succeed Charles B. Poyntz, the name of ex-Senator E. Leslie Worthington is being mentioned.

HUGO, the little son of Julius Lacey, a well-known traveling man, was crushed to death in Louisville. He was playing in an empty storeroom where there were large counters. The theory is that while trying to climb up on one of these counters he turned it over on him. The counter was removed from his body, and life was found to be almost extinct. His chest was caved in. The face was also fearfully mutilated.

J. LELAND NICHOLSON and J. Phister Wallace, a pair of dandy drummers from Drumsrville, a few day ago tried to ford Flat creek in Bath county. It was too high; but they were not to be thwarted; they organized a ferry company with shares of \$1 each, dismantled their buggy, loaded it into a joebot and crossed safely. They forced the horse to swim across by stoning him. A Maysville man generally gets there.

FOR CHEAPER SCHOOLBOOKS.

The Parents of Kentucky Will Hereafter Get Them at Less Price.

A Frankfort special says the school-book combine got a knock-out blow in the Senate, and a grievous burden may be lifted from the parents of the four hundred thousand children who attend the Public Schools in Kentucky.

As the law now stands and has been for some years, the selection of text books used in the Common Schools in this state is vested in the State Board of Education, and the Board is required once in each five years to make such a selected list. No other books are permitted to be used in any Public School than those selected. The State Board of Education consists of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State and two members appointed by the Superintendent—five in all. Practically, three being a majority of the Board, it left the entire selection of text-books in the hands of one man—the Superintendent.

It has been estimated that in addition to the 400,000 children who attend the Public Schools, at least 100,000 attend private schools. Naturally the selection of official text-books in the Public Schools gives these same books a boom in private schools, so there are probably 500,000 children in the state affected by the choice of the State Board. At one dollar a year for each child—a low estimate—this would amount to \$500,000, or \$2,500,000 for five years.

Seven out of ten of the books now recommended and in use in Kentucky are those of the American Book Company, a consolidation of publishing houses. The primary books—those of which the greater number are sold—are almost exclusively, or quite exclusively, the books of that concern.

This combine, fortified by the present law, has been charging \$1 in Kentucky for a book it would sell at twenty-five per cent. discount in other states. It recently came forward with a proposition to make a 16 2/3 per cent. discount, provided the present monopoly of five years were continued.

The bill as amended and passed leaves the control still with the State Board, as it should be; but instead of one selected text-book of each grade on each subject, it requires the selection of three, published by separate houses, in no way affiliated or connected; it knocks in the head the old five-year selection, and requires a new one, putting in three works in each branch by the 1st of next September, and finally requires each publisher to give to the people of Kentucky the highest rate of discount allowed to any other state.

CATLETTSBURG gained 12 per cent. in population since 1880.

In Louisville lightning struck a street car without damaging any of the passengers.

LITTLETON JOHNSON died at his home near Vanceburg a few days ago in his 89th year.

MRS. W. C. PAYNE has been quite ill for several days with pneumonia, but is now somewhat improved.

A NATIONAL convention of the Negroes of the United States has been called for Cincinnati, July 4th and 5th.

ON account of ill health Adjutant General A. J. Gross has been granted forty days leave of absence. He has gone to Hot Springs, Ark.

THE People's Party of Lewis county met on the 18th and selected Delegates to the District Convention to be held in this city May 7th.

JEPHTHA MADDEN of Prestonsburg and Shade Ward of Martin are in the jug at Covington for selling stuff out of a jug without paying revenue tax.

SUMMER resorts are beginning to advertise. There are several within easy reach of Maysville where those who can afford to may spend a delightful summer.

THE long-talked-of lawsuit between Walker, the contractor for the work on the new Courthouse, and Montgomery county has been settled by arbitration.

THE "Alone in London" Company struck a snag and a \$64 board bill attachment at Owensboro, and now the members are not alone in counting crosses.

ASHLAND is a growing town. According to *The News* the population in 1880 was 3,280, and we presume the Editor means to say it will be—5,918 in 1892. This shows the possibilities of perseverance, if pursued for a hundred years.

In Cincinnati a divorce was granted to the wife of William M. Hundley. The marriage was clandestine. The wife is a daughter of Stephen Coddington of Newtown. Hundley, the defendant, is the editor of a paper at Higginsport, O. The pair went over to Falmouth, Ky., to be married. They never lived together. The wife returned to her parents, who opposed the match. Hundley endeavored to get her back by habeas corpus, but failed. While on the stand the wife was asked whether she would be willing to return and live with her husband. She replied that she would not. The decree was granted on the ground of failure to produce. The marriage occurred less than a year ago.

ONE of our young lawyers made his first address to a jury yesterday.

THE students of Center College, Danville, failed in an attempt to get up a cake walk.

THE C. and O. has been named as the "official route" to the G. A. R. Encampment in Washington City next September.

JOHN O'CONNELL, of Germantown is another one of the old soldiers whose name has been added to Uncle Sam's pension list.

HOME grown Cucumbers, Asparagus, Lettuce, Radishes, Rhubarb, New Peas, String Beans, Ripe Tomatoes and Strawberries at Hill & Co.'s.

Why can't Maysville organize a baseball club and join the Bluegrass League? There is some good talent lying dormant here and we have any amount of enthusiasts to boom the club. We used to rank "way up" in Kentucky baseball circles.

FRANK McCLANAHAN, this morning, fell from the roof of Delmore Daulton's new house in the Fifth Ward. He was engaged in putting on the tin roof and, slipping, fell two stories, into the cellar, a distance of thirty feet. He was painfully but not seriously injured, having received a few ugly cuts on the head, and several bruises about the body. The cellar into which he fell contained several inches of water, and Mr. McClanahan, being stunned, would probably have drowned but for timely assistance. He walked home after the accident and has already returned to work. We congratulate the gentleman on his narrow escape.

USE OF THE HANDS.

When Writing Nearly Every Muscle in the Body Helps Them.

At the late international congress of hygiene and demography, in section 4, which was concerned with the hygiene of infancy and school life, a resolution was passed in favor of the teaching of upright penmanship or vertical writing on the ground that spinal curvature and short sight are caused by the faulty position of the youthful student, which is necessitated by slope of the letters. We can all of us remember the trouble of learning to write, and the mental and physical toll which the making of our first penmanship and hangers involved. The number of muscles put in action when a person is writing is prodigious, and it is probable that in beginners every muscle of the body must yield its assent before the graphic symbols trickle from the pen.

The fingers, wrist, elbow and shoulder must all be held steady, says the London Lancet. The spine must be rigid and fixed below as well as above. The pelvis must be firm, and to this end the child often gets a support by its feet from the legs of the chair. The thorax is more or less rigid, and its movements are determined more by the work of the hand than the respiratory needs. Lastly, the knitted brows and protruding tongue are unconscious muscular acts which serve to mark the effort, both of body and mind, which the child undergoes when learning to write. It is notorious that in writing our individuality asserts itself in spite of the pedagogue. We are taught certain rules for sitting at the desk and holding the pen, which we ultimately learn to neglect, and finally write in a fashion of our own.

The true remedy for the evils produced by learning to write seems to us to be to teach the child to use both hands and to practice alternately with either hand. Vertical writing lends itself more readily to ambidexterity than does sloping writing, and there can be no doubt that a clerk who could write with equal facility with either hand, and could rest one side of the body while the other was working, would be little liable to writer's cramp and similar troubles. Seeing how enormous is the muscular effort involved in giving the hand sufficient steadiness, and that the brain tag is scarcely less than the muscle tag, it goes without saying that writing lessons should at first be of very short duration. Ten minutes with each hand ought to amply suffice.

THE OLDEST LAWSUIT.

Money That Has Been in Litigation Almost a Century.

The "oldest living lawsuit" received a longer lease of life from the supreme court recently, says the Philadelphia Record. The suit's official designation is "March term, 1814, number eighty-two," so that in two months it will be able to celebrate its seventy-eighth birthday, with every prospect of living to the ripe age of fourscore. Two full sets of heirs, a trust company, four lawyers, and an auditor and a deputy escheator are seeing that it wants nothing in care.

The suit was brought by the assignees of one James Moore, against William Rawle, in which Mr. Rawle paid into court the amount of the judgment recovered against him. About 1830 some of this money was paid out on a judgment recovered by the executors of one of the assignees against the other two. The balance, \$2,527, was paid to James Read, then president of the Philadelphia bank, to be held by him subject to the further order of the court. Mr. Read, and later the Girard Trust Company, handled the fund until it has grown to \$18,702. The auditor general took proceedings to escheat it to the commonwealth.

Two sets of claimants, one hailing from Chester county in this state and claiming to be grandchildren of James Moore's brother, and the other from Maryland and claiming to be grandchildren of James Moore himself, were stirred up. The auditor awarded the fund to George W. Pepper as counsel for the Pennsylvania heirs. Exceptions to this decision have been filed on behalf of both the commonwealth and the Maryland heirs, and the supreme court ordered these exceptions to be placed upon the list for arguments during the present term.